December 29, 1752. THE Numb. 103.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

TO do to others as we would wiſh them to do to us is the higheſt Inſtance we can give of our Honeſty: And to communicate to others what has been of the greateſt Advantage to ourſelves is the higheſt Proof we can give of our Benevolence: With this View it is that I propoſe a Thought of a celebrated Author * to the Public, which wonderfully pleaſed my own Fancy, and is very applicable to this Seaſon.——This Author conſiders *Time* as a divine Perſon ſent from God and diſpenſing Opportunities to Mankind to do their Duty, and every Moment rendering an impartial and exact Account to God in what Manner they have uſed them: Whoever ſeriouſly conſiders Time in this Light can hardly abuſe, and triſle with it, and though its Perſon is fictitious, yet we are in the ſame Circumſtances as we ſhould be if there was in Reality ſuch a Perſon ſuperviſing, and rendering an exact Account to God of every Action.——Time with Reſpect to us is only a Succeſſion of Opportunities to qualify ourſelves for that State for which our Nature is calculated; we are Beings of an eternal Continuance, and therefore the Place deſign'd for our Abode muſt be eternal alſo; but our Trial is ſhort, juſt long enough to afford ſuch Exerciſes as are neceſſary for our Qualification, and which, if they do not fit us for Happineſs, we may ſafely conclude that nothing poſſibly could that is conſiſtent with free Will and Choice; without which we ſhould act mechanically, and none of our Actions could be of any Value before God, who requires nothing of us, but becauſe it is right and juſt, *and therefore he requires it*. This Succeſſion of Exerciſes we call Time, and as ſoon as we have gone through them, Time ceaſes with us for ever, and our Fate is irreverſibly fix'd: Not a Moment paſſes us here but what brings ſome Incentive or Opportunity to improve ourſelves, and it would be ſtupid to imagine that our Behaviour paſſes without the particular Regard of that Being who placed us here for ſuch important Ends. The Year grows old, and is near its Period, and ſtill Time flies on with an unwearied Pace, ſwift as when it firſt ſtarted from the Morning of Creation; the new Year as ſwiftly approaches, and Eternity follows with the ſame rapid Pace, and for what we know it may be as near to each Individual of us: Let us therefore conſiders what Account the paſt Time can render of us; Have we duly improved it? Can we comfortably account for this Year's Work to our Conſciences and to God? Whatever we may think of it, or however we may triſle with Time, every Moment of it accompliſhes Affairs of infinite Concern, worthy the Regard of a God of infinite Goodneſs, Wiſdom and Power, and infinitely intereſting to every one of us.——Let every one of us then apply this Conſideration to ourſelves: Thoſe who can comfort themſelves with the Reflection of having improved their Time, let them conſider their Trial will ſoon be over, and their Salvation quickly arrive; let them not loſe the Reward of their paſt Labours and Years, by Negligence for the future: And let them who are conſcious of Negligence and Abuſe of paſt Time, earneſtly ſet about Improvement of the future, that they may be able to render a more comfortable Account of the ſucceeding than of the paſt.——It is Mercy that they have been ſpared ſo long, and that Opportunities have not taken their Flight for ever; how long they may be continued God only knows; but this is certain, that much Work remains to do, even a Change of Heart, and a Reformation of Manners; if it is not done, we are loſt and undone for ever;——the longer it is deferr'd the more difficult it is to do, and the leſs Time remains to do it in:——It is ſtrange Stupidity and Folly to be negligent in Affairs of ſuch prodigious Importance; and if neither the Judgments nor the Mercies of God can bring us to Repentance, I cannot ſee any Reaſon we can have to expect he will continue us here, when we have once eſtabliſh'd ourſelves in Vice, as well as when we have done the ſame in Virtue; we have in either Caſe finiſh'd our Courſe, as far as it relates to ourſelves, and we have Reaſon to expect our Summons every Moment: For God does nothing in vain, nor will continue us here any longer than he has ſome Purpoſes, either with Regard to ourſelves or others, to ſerve by us.—— This Conſideration ſhould make wicked Men tremble; for, if they are not immediately ſnatch'd away, their Deſtruction is nevertheleſs certain, and they are probably only continued in this World as Scourges or Inſtruments of Puniſhment to other Men, or to be made Examples of Divine Vengeance to the World.

* *Dr. Young.*

HAGUE, October 4.

WE have received ſome private Letters from Liſbon which intimate, that it is the Pope himſelf who has induced his Moſt Faithful Majeſty to conſent to the abrogating the furious and terrible Anto de Fe in Portugal, and that his Holineſs will not reſt here, but is fully reſolved to make a thorough Alteration in the whole Tribunal of the ſuperſtitious Inquiſition of this Kingdom. Theſe ſame Letters inſinuate, that he will ſucceed therein, 'The King,' ſay they, 'our Sovereign, who is a religious 'Prince, but who has an abſolute Diſguſt for all Exceſs therein, will em'brace with Pleaſure, the Propoſitions which the holy Father has made 'him upon this Subject: This wiſe and truly pious Head of the Church 'is endeavouring to make a Project, of the ſame Nature, ſucceed in Spain, 'but he finds more Oppoſition to it there, both at Court and amongſt the 'People: Nevertheleſs the Nuncio of the Holy See at Madrid is not at 'all diſcouraged, but hopes that in Time, and by Perſeverance, he ſhall 'bring them to hear Reaſon upon this important Article.'

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

By the Treaty concluded at Breda, the French engaged to reſtore to us (Engliſh) the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Manner and Form therein expreſſed: Nevertheleſs they began to abuſe us, and inſtead of performing it according to the very Letter and true Meaning of the Article, they ſtill from Time to Time, upon ſeveral unjuſt and frivolous Pretences, put off his Majeſty's Commiſſioners that went to receive it; 'til ſeeing a Neceſſity to comply with us in ſo ſmall a Matter, they after four Years baffling, were pleaſed to deliver it. But 'tis to be noted, That before the Delivery of it, they deſtroyed all the Plantations, plundered and carried away all that was portable, laid the whole Country waſte, and left it in a worſe Condition than if it had been never planted. And as if the detaining of his Majeſty's Territories had not been ſufficient, they interrupted the Trade of his Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts: And aſſuming to themſelves a Sovereignty in thoſe Seas, they would not ſuffer any Ships but of their own Nation, to ſail by, or about their Iſlands: And, upon no other Ground, proceeded ſo far, as to bring in many Veſſels as Prizes, and confiſcate them.

But 'tis not in the Weſt-India Trade only that we have been thus uſed: But they have been many Years, and ſtill are, diminiſhing our Trade here at Home. They deſign upon our Cloth-Trade, and many of our uſeful Manufactures, by Money tempting away the Makers of them to go and ſettle in France, and by them get their own People to be inſtructed in the making of them. And in the mean while, to advance and encourage their own Manufacture, and cauſe ours to lie upon our own Hands, when made, they lay heavy Impoſitions upon all Engliſh Cloth, Stuffs, &c. that are or ſhall be imported into France; which is the ready Way to blow up many of our Merchants, and moſt of our Manufacturers, and undo Thouſands of poor People who depend upon them for a Subſiſtance by Work; while we (ſuch is the Fondneſs of our Nation) are bewitched with an Affectation of French Commodities, though but meer Baubles and Geugaws. And though our own Workmen afterwards work better, and out-do them in the making of their own Inventions; yet ſuch is our baſe Folly, unleſs the Retailers of them do ſwear and lie too, that they are French-made, there's no putting them off to Advantage at a quick Rate. Moreover; we muſt have all French about us; their Behaviour, their Faſhions, their Garb in wearing them; French Muſic, French Dancing-Maſters, French Air in our very Countenances, French Legs, French Hats, French Compliments, French Grimaces; only we have not ſo frequent the French Shrug of the Shoulder, becauſe we are not generally ſo low—— and itchy. Pardon me, if thus far, in Zeal to mine own Nation, and Indignation, I a little digreſs. Any thing that ſpeaks French is our Delight; and ſuch is the Witchcraft alſo of the other Nations in Europe; and having made the French Language and Humours univerſal, I cannot but look upon it as a ſad Omen of univerſal Slavery.

How a Nation may be ruin'd and reform'd.

THERE are two pernicious Things in the Government of a Nation, which are ſcarce ever remedied. The firſt is an unjuſt and too violent Authority in Kings: The other is Luxury, which vitiates the Morals of the People.

(1.) When Kings acknowledge no Law but their own Will, and give a Looſe to their moſt exorbitant Paſſions, they may do any Thing; but by the very Power they uſurp of doing any Thing, they ſap the Foundation of their real Power, they go by no certain Rules, nor govern by any fix'd Maxims: All vie who ſhall flatter them moſt: They loſe their People, and have nothing left them but Slaves, whoſe Number diminiſhes every Day. Who ſhall tell 'em the Truth? Who ſhall ſet Bounds to this Torrent? Every Thing falls before it: The wiſeſt fly away, hide themſelves, and groan in Secret: Nothing but a ſudden and violent Revolution, can bring back this exorbitant Power into its natural Channel; nay ſometimes the very Means made Uſe of to reduce it, irrecoverably deſtroy it. Nothing threatens ſo fatal a Fall, as an Authority that is ſtrained too high: It is like a Bow too much bent, which at laſt breaks on a ſudden if the String be not ſlackened: But who is he that will dare to ſlacken it? A King thus corrupted can ſcarce be expected to be reformed without a kind of Miracle. And as too great an Authority intoxicates and poiſons Kings: So Luxury poiſons a whole Nation.——It is commonly urged that Luxury ſerves to feed the Poor at the Expence of the Rich; as if the Poor could not more profitably provide for themſelves by increaſing the Fruits of the Earth, than by unmanning the Rich by the Refinement of Voluptuouſneſs. Thus a whole Nation habituates itſelf to look upon the moſt ſuperfluous Things, as the Neceſſaries of Life; and thus every Day brings forth ſome new Neceſſity of the ſame Kind, and Men can no longer live without Things, which but thirty Years ago were utterly unknown to them. This Luxury is called fine Taſte, the Perfection of Arts, and the Politeneſs of a Nation. This Vice which carries in its Womb an infinite Number of others, is commended as a Virtue; it ſpreads its Contagion from the Great down to the very Dregs of the People: The loweſt Rank of Men would

would pass for greater than they are; and every one lives above his Condition, some for Ostentation, and to make a Shew of their Wealth; others through a mistaken Shame, and to cloak their Poverty. Even those who are so wise as to condemn so great a Disorder, are not so wise as to dare to be the first to stem the Tide, or to set contrary Examples. Thus a whole Nation falls to Ruin; all Conditions and Ranks of Men are confounded; an eager Desire of acquiring Wealth to support a vain Expence corrupts the purest Minds; and when Poverty is accounted infamous, nothing is minded but how to grow rich. Let a Man be learned, skilful, and virtuous; let him instruct Mankind, win Battles, save his Country, and sacrifice every Thing to the Good of the Public; yet he will be despised, unless his Talents be heightened by Pomp and Luxury. Even those who have no Fortune, will appear and spend as if they had, and so they fall to borrowing, cheating, and using a Thousand mean Arts to get Money. But who shall remedy these Evils? The Relish and Customs of a whole Nation must be changed; new Laws must be given them. And who shall attempt this unless the Great Men should prove to be so much of Philosophers, as to set an Example of Moderation themselves, and so to put out of Countenance all those, who love a pompous Expence, and at the same Time, encourage the Wise, who will be glad to be authorized in a virtuous Frugality?

MENTOR.

ARTICLES from the London Papers.

Voltaire, in enumerating the Darkness, Ignorance, and Superstition that prevailed before the enlightened Age of Lewis XIV. takes Notice, that the People were much addicted to judicial Astrology, and believed in Witchcrafts and the Power of Magic. Cardinal Richlieu, says he, must always suffer a Diminution of his Reputation, when we consider, that by his Means, and contrary to his better Knowledge, Urban Grandier, Curate of St. Londun, was burnt as a Magician; and Posterity must reflect with Indignation on Madame d'Ancre, Wife of the Marshal of that Name being burnt at the Greve for a Sorceress. When she was examined by Counsellor Courtin he asked her what Sort of Sorcery she had practised against Mary de Medicis, who it seems was entirely directed by that Lady's Advice: she boldly answered, that Kind of Sorcery which great Souls always maintain over weak Minds. He further adds, in the same Place, that in the Year 1601, a Man who had a fine Horse, brought it to Market, decked out almost in the Manner that Horses are now exposed to Sale at our Fairs; and the low People having never been accustomed to see any Thing of that Sort before, it struck their Minds that he who could thus decorate his Horse must be a Magician; and it was with the utmost Difficulty the poor Man could escape being torn to Pieces by the Mob. In another Part of his Book he gives but a disadvantageous Idea of Cardinal Mazarine. When Charles II. was an Exile at the Court of France, and Oliver Cromwell flourishing in Usurpation, that unfortunate Prince solicited the Cardinal's Daughter in Marriage, but as he was then in Distress the cunning Statesman refused him, and at the very Time was negociating a Marriage with the Usurper's Son, which however was not effected. As soon as Charles's Affairs took a different Turn, and Britain sick of the Tyranny of an Usurper, and the more formidable Prospect of Anarchy, opened her Arms to receive her natural Lord; Mazarine renewed the Proposal of his Marriage with his Daughter, which the King very justly refused in his Turn with Indignation and Contempt.

We hear that a BILL will be brought into PARLIAMENT next SESSIONS, for the more effectual suppressing the destructive and infamous PRACTICE of GAMING; which is equally productive of Idleness, Dishonesty and dangerous Attempts against other Mens PROPERTIES, in HIGH as well as in LOW Life, with such disqualifying Clauses, as may fully convince the Public, it is not a LAW made *in terrorem*, or to reach only *Sharpers* of the *meanest* Form, who become so frequently from *Imitation*; but a *Statute*, of such *Herculean* Force, as may give the *Deaths Wound* to that HYDRA, which, for near a *Century* past, has derided not barely the Vigour and Vigilance of *Magistrates*, but even the *Wisdom* and *Power* of the LEGISLATURE, to the Nation's great Disadvantage at *home*, and Discredit *abroad*.

It is highly *laudable*, in the sincere *Well Wishers* to *Great Britain*'s Prosperity, that they use such unwearied Diligence in *recommending* our *pickled Herrings*; since, on the *Success* of the *British Fishery*, depends, in some Measure, the *Support* of our *Naval Power*. This is no *Chimera*, or *Fiction*, to serve a *Turn*, but a solid *Truth*. We see some considerable *Branches* of our *Commerce* decaying, a great Spirit in *Foreigners* to *invade* others, and a strange *Relaxation* where the utmost *Vigour* ought to be wished. But in Spite of *these* and other *Inconveniences*, if our *Fisheries* can but be made to *flourish*, there is no fear that our *Poor* should want *Subsistence*, or our *Fleet* able and active *Seamen*. Can there be a *better*, or need there be *another*, Motive to excite our *Zeal*.

Some Time ago a singular and very melancholy Affair happened in Prince's Street, to a young Couple lately married; a young Fellow, but just come into the World, married a Girl without the Advice or Concurrence of his Parents, and for that and other Reasons, kept his Marriage concealed, and only stole Visits to his Wife at a private Lodging: He happened to be over a Bottle in a mixt Company, when his Wife, by her maiden Name, was proposed as a Toast; no sooner was it mentioned, than a Fellow cried out, that he knew her very well, and that not many Weeks had elapsed since he had an Intrigue with her. This alarmed her Husband, who, in order to be fully satisfied, desired him to mention the Day, which he readily did; and his sealing the Adseverations with an Oath, confirmed the young Fellow in his Wife's Infidelity. He left the Company abruptly without taking Leave of any one, and as none present knew he was married, they did not conjecture the Cause. In the Rage of Jealousy he flew to his Wife, and incapable of containing his Resentment, he fell upon her so desperately, that if the People of the House had not interposed, she would have fallen a Sacrifice to his Fury. When his Anger a little subsided, he inquired minutely into her Conduct on this Day the Villain said he had intrigued with her; and upon recollecting Circumstances, to his Amazement found, that he himself had been with her the whole Day; and that no Company besides were there. He flew again to the Public House to find out the Slanderer, who was by that Time gone.---Thus was this innocent Wife abused, and the credulous Husband imposed upon by the wicked Joke and Defamation of a Villain, whose Crime in that Particular is not in the Eye of Reason much inferior to a Highway-Robbery.

Men of honest Hearts, but narrow Notions, are apt to declaim very warmly against *Corruption*: To hear them talk, poor Britain is undone; Destruction stares her in the Face, and her blind, degenerate Sons cannot, or will not see the Danger, their venal Souls being too slothful and stupid to be awaked even by the Consideration of *Interest*; all Ideas of Right or Wrong, Profit and Loss, being confounded by this Pest of Civil Society, this Destroyer of States and Empires, there is no more to be got by reasoning with them than with Bedlamites. But for the Comfort of those who fear nothing, and of those who have too lively a Sense of Danger, we must observe, that every Evil is, or may be, attended with some Good, present or distant.

The Evil now so much complained of, is not *new* to this Nation; nor would it be hard to shew that it has *always* been productive of some Good: But, for Brevity's Sake, we shall give only one Instance.

'The System of *Corruption* (says one of our Historians) introduced by 'the Queen and the Ministers of *Henry* the Sixth, employed all the public 'Money to private Purposes. Places were made for Men; Men were not 'chosen for Places; and, as appears by the Impeachment brought by the 'Parliament against the Minister, all Preferments in the Gift of the Government were venally disposed; those in the Field, for Services done in 'the Cabinet, or Parliament; and those in the State, for a tame, timid, 'perhaps treacherous, Behaviour in the Field.' And what was the Consequence of this infamous System? Truly, a very happy one: For England *lost* all the Territories she held on the *Continent*, and that Loss paved the Way for introducing a more rational and equitable Plan of Government at home. What the Fruits of our present System of Corruption may be hereafter, we will not presume to conjecture, but shall only observe, that if it should produce the Loss of any Spot Abroad that may very well be spared, Posterity will have no Cause to rue the Venality and Wickedness of this Generation.

The French Political Creed.

Violence is but a bare Precaution. Conquerors ought to provide for the future by destroying whatever may hurt them. There is no Law but the Sword, the Apetite of governing, and the Glory to be obtain'd by aggrandizing a Nation at the Cost and Ruin of its Neighbours.

Pity is a cowardly Virtue, which overthrows a Crown, whose best Support is Fear; and Impiety its Foundation.

Arms inspire Reverence among Men, and Troops are the admirable Advocates which plead a Cause best. The Proclamation of Cannon is above all other Titles.

Justice is a Phantom; Reason a Chimera; Marriage a Trifle; Faith of Treaties an Illusion; Peace a Bait to deceive a People into a State of dangerous Security: Their Conferences ensnaring, and their Oaths but Sport for Children, a Trap to catch a Cully, and a Charm for Fools.

They further believe and say, That they may attempt and do any Thing to disturb their Neighbours, and to sow Division among them; even when they profess the greatest Regard and Friendship to them. That Perjury is just, and that Ill may be done, wherever they can reap any Advantage from it. That Sincerity ruins them; Perfidiousness is profitable; Imposture of much Benefit; Infidelity is the Charter of a Prince; Faith a Foolish Maxim; Keeping their Word but a mean Compliance; and Violence the proper Hinge to move upon.

Therefore, continues the same Author, they neither regard Sighs nor Tears; they speak one Thing and do another; make great Promises, and never perform any; their Mouth flatters while their Heart betrays; they never shew any Friendship without some private End; Vengeance is sweet to them; their Protection is heavy; they embrace with one Arm, and smother with the other. France is the Proteus of the Age, and can put on a thousand Faces. She enters like a Lamb, transforms into a Fox, and becomes, as Occasion serves, a devouring Wolf. They never pardon, are never to be surprized, and their Ways are past finding out; carrying on all their Schemes with a double Face, a charming Voice and a studied Behaviour; and never ceasing till they can enslave or drive the People to Despair.

Hence, Queen Elizabeth was wont to say, France may be espoused as a Friend; but never approved as a Neighbour.

In the Utrecht Gazette we find the following Paragraph, dated London, September 13.

'As they are persuaded here, that the only Means to depress and intimidate the Spanish Privateers in America, is to make Use of Reprisals, and repel Force with Force, it seems to be decided, that English Ships destined for the Commerce of the West-Indies shall for the future be provided with Letters of Marque, authorizing them to act in an hostile Manner against the Spanish Vessels that may attack them, and even to take them if they can.'

Supposing the foregoing Paragraph to be true, there seems to be a Foundation laid for another Merchants War, as the last Spanish War was insolently stiled by the F——— of C———n, and with great Propriety too; for his worthy Disciples, at the Conclusion of the Peace, left the Merchants just as they were before the War broke out.

As the Herring Fishery ought to be consider'd as a Point of National Importance; so the Methods lately taken, to place it strongly in that Light, and give an ocular Demonstration of the singular Advantage that must attend it, gives the highest Satisfaction to those who, from a Principle of Public Spirit, desire to see the Poor employ'd, Navigation attended, and those useful Members of the Community, active and able Seamen, increased, and encouraged; so there is no room to doubt, that this will most certainly and effectually recommend this salutary Undertaking to the Public Favour.

One cannot help thinking that the Spaniards, who are so much disturb'd with the Corsairs of Barbary, and resent so highly any Countenance shewn, even by other Nations, to those scandalous Nests of Pirates, should, more than any People upon Earth, detest those thievish Practices that are the Discredit of Naval Power; which makes it very astonishing that our Memorials, Remonstrances, and Narratives, should be utterly ineffectual. But it seems still more astonishing that another Maritime Power, whose Subjects are no less exposed to their Depredations, should never have Recourse to such Depredations at all.

Whatever may be the Issue of the Paper-War at Ratisbon about East-Frizeland, a British Subject may be allow'd to wish that Principality were adjudg'd to H——, for the following Reasons:

1. As a Trading Nation and a Maritime Power, Great Britain must ever

be on ill Terms with France, and consequently H—— will be so too. Therefore, the more powerful the latter grows, the safer the Balance of Europe will be.

2. The more Sea-Ports H—— acquires, the richer it will grow; so that in any future Wars with France, it may bring a fine Army into the Field, without putting England to the Expence of maintaining its Troops.

3. As the House of A——— will always want some Jobb to be done for her, or some Assistance in her Quarrels with France, she must in Return indulge H—— in every favourite Point, and improve every Opportunity to aggrandize it; and thus their mutual Interest will constantly prove an invincible Bar to the Designs of Bourbon and Br—— gh on the Equilibrium of Europe.

4. If hereafter the Picts and Scots, supported by Goths and Gauls, should make an Invasion upon the Britons, and the latter have no Militia fit to face them, nor Regular Troops enough to make an effectual Stand, Auxiliaries might be wafted over from the E———, who, like the Saxons of old, when the Business was done, might have no Thoughts of returning Home, but say, *It is good for us to be here.*

Therefore it is to be hoped Ways and Means will be found to clip the Wings and pare the Talons of the soaring Northern Eagle, to the End that nothing may obstruct the Aggrandizement of a Spot so capable of serving this Nation.

It is happy for this Nation that our Laws are not like those of the ancient Medes and Persians, never to be alter'd nor repeal'd: Every Year wishes some Instance of the Weakness of human Wisdom; some new Law or Regulation is made, some old Statute alter'd or repeal'd, and even the Acts of the preceding Year amended or better explain'd. All Men are liable to Mistakes, through Hurry, Ignorance, Passion, or Prejudice: Some Evil or Distemper in the Body Politic is presented, as demanding an immediate Cure, lest it grow desperate; something must therefore be done, and it often happens that there is not Leisure sufficient to investigate the Causes of the Disease, or else Inclination is wanting for a diligent Inquiry. Some Men are for reforming one Thing, some another, and very few are inclined to reform themselves. Hence the Patient languishes; Quack Remedies are administer'd, by Way of Trial; but for his Recovery, they trust chiefly to Time, Accidents, and Strength of Constitution. Yet these Inconveniencies are not to be charg'd as Defects in our Plan of Government: They rather proceed from the Errors, Oversights and Passions of Men. Where Ignorance or Indolence, Self-Interest or private Conveniency prevail, Blunders must also abound: Acting on Principles is then out of the Question, and so whatever right Steps may be taken, are the Result of that Kind of Wisdom which is acquired by dear-bought Experience, and which in all Ages has been held sufficient to make Fools wise, and therefore must be sufficient for all the Purposes of any Nation: And more than this, no reasonable Man can desire.

As many choleric Patriots are apt to exclaim against the Slowness of our N---g--t---rs, and wonder how any Friends of their Country, endowed with common Sense, can dodge on Year after Year, without bringing to an Issue the Affair of the *Neutral Islands* and the Limits between France and England in North America; without *properly* resenting the Depredations of the Spaniards in the West Indies, or deciding as becomes the Masters of the Main, that Nation's Claim to visit and search our Ships on the High Seas; without taking due Notice of the Conduct of our *good* Allies, the Dutch, in the East Indies, and vigorously opposing the growing Power of the French India Company; it is the Duty of every cool, sober Patriot to endeavour to pacify those angry public spirited Men: And therefore we take Leave to remonstrate to them.

1. That every Work must be begun at the right End, as every School Boy or old Woman very well knows.

2. That our N---g---t---rs having been under an *absolute Necessity* to make a *glorious* Peace at Aix la Chapelle, they have in Consequence found themselves obliged ever since to rack their Wits to render *perpetual* the general Tranquility happily established thereby.

3. That in order thereto, it was necessary in the first Place to provide for the Peace of Italy; which has been happily done by a Treaty signed at Madrid between their Imperial and Catholick Majesties, in the Management of which our Em---ss---r had so great a Share, that it cannot reasonably be supposed he had much Time to push vigorously the Concerns of his own Country, or that the Spaniards could give him a favourable Hearing whilst a much more important Affair was on the Carpet.

4. That the Balance of Power on the Continent is Great Britain's most *immediate* Concern; and as it cannot well be maintained without *perpetuating* the Imperial Dignity in the House of Austria, we ought to wait patiently the Success of the Measures pursued for attaining this End; and not doubt in the least that, when this grand Point is carried, all Things else that we want will be easily obtained.

5. That for these three or four Years past it has cost a World of Pains, and a great deal of Money too, for aught we know, to preserve Peace in the North, and maintain the *Liberties* of Sweden; consequently, there must have been so much the less Leisure to attend closely and pursue vigorously our *own* Concerns.

6. That there is a certain Principality in Germany, held by a precarious Title by the House of Br--d--b--rg; which Title must come under the Examination of the Aulic Council, and is of such Importance to Great Britain, with respect to the Conservation of the Balance of Power on the Continent, that if, in following this Affair closely, other Matters should be a little neglected, such Neglect might very well be excused.

7. That in Holy Writ we are commanded to *love our Neighbours as ourselves*, and are no where expresly forbidden to love them *more* than ourselves: Therefore, a Work of *Supererogation* in this Point must be an irrefragable Proof that we are arrived at the Summit of Christian Perfection. And as those who perform their whole Duty, are to be accounted *unprofitable* Servants; surely those who make heroic Efforts to do more than their Duty, ought in Reason and Justice to be deemed somewhat *better* as it is demonstrable, by all the Rules of Logic and Grammar, that they cannot be *worse*.

A few Days ago a Gentleman took Occasion to reprove a Carman for beating his Horses most unmercifully, at a Time when a Gentleman thought there was no Occasion for it; the Carman in Return used him with abusive Language, and poured a Volley of Execrations upon him. The Gentleman then told him, that he wished he was his Equal, for then he would heartily drub him; and that he only was prevented from doing it by the Appearance of Meanness it would have to engage with a Carman; upon this Observation the Carman attempted to lash him with his Whip, and the Gentleman sufficiently enraged, could contain no longer, but stripp'd off his Cloaths and offered to box him; the Carman then verified the Observation, that the Cruel are always Cowards; for no sooner did he see the Gentleman in Earnest than he took to his Heels, and durst not enter the Lists----It is certainly a fine Observation, that a merciful Man is merciful to his Beast; and he who can inflict unnecessary Pain on a dumb Sufferer, from whose Resentment there is nothing to dread, deserves not to be gently treated by those who are his Equals, and have it in their Power to render Blow for Blow.

An ODE, *for the first of* January.

THIS Earth, the Sun, and yonder Stars of Light,
That rose from Chaos and eternal Night,
Obsequious to their great Creator's Will
Revolve, and all their various Ends fulfil:
But Men, tho' bless'd with Reason's brighter Ray,
Eccentrick wander, and like Comets stray.
This sad'ning Truth the circling Years declare,
Sees Mankind unreform'd, sees Mercy spare.
With the revolving Year reform thy Plan,
And, tho' the older, be the better Man.
Lost are those Years which Vanity and Vice
Have murd'red: Late, Oh late, correct thy Choice.
Accept, kind Heav'n, my Pray'r; behold my Tears,
These, these, the bitter Fruits my Folly bears.
Hence 'mongst thy faithful Sons I'll rank my Name,
And with this New-Year's Morn thy Love proclaim:
Thy Love! a Theme too big for Time and Earth;
Eternity's the Day must give it Birth.
Thus onward lead me, 'til my latest Breath
Shall gently fold me in thy Arms, O Death!
Then bear me, bear me to the Realms above,
Where reigns my Saviour, reigns eternal Love:
Then roll, ye sluggish Years; speed, no Delay;
Fly Time, and hasten on that glorious Day.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 29.

The *Dinwiddie*, *Rogers*, from *Bristol*, is arrived in *James* River, and the *Phœnix*, *Honour*, from *Philadelphia*, in *York* River.

We have a melancholy Account from *Southampton*, that a few Days ago, two Men hunting in the Woods, a little Distance from each other, one of them observ'd something move among the Leaves, and imagining it to be a Deer, immediately fired, and kill'd his Companion dead on the Spot.

*** *The second Year of the* GAZETTE's *Publication being now expired, the Printer requests the Favour of those who are in Arrears, as well on this as on any other Account, to pay off their respective Ballances, as soon as possible, that he may be the better enabled to continue his Business.*

Entred Inwards, in the Lower District of *James* River.

Dec. 2. *Warwick, Wm. Darrel, from Bermuda, with* 10 *Hhds, and* 5 *Barrels of Sugar, &* 350 *Bushels of Salt.*

3. *William, James Conyers, from Bermuda, with* 2 *Hhds. of Rum,* 3384 *lbs. of Sugar,* 1200 *Bushels of Salt,* 1500 *Score of Platt.*

5. *Sparrow, Wm. Ivers, from Boston, with* 3 *Dozen Chairs,* 5 *Quarter Casks of Madeira Wine,* 2 *Dozen Axes,* 4 *Hhds. of Salt, one Box of Chocolate, half a Ton of Cheese,* 5 *Barrels of Cranberries,* 6 *Barrels of pickled Codfish,* 14 *Barrels of Mackrel,* 20 *lbs. of Coffee, some Wooden, Earthen and Tin Wares, one Bag of Pepper, one Canister of Tea, one Barrel of European Goods,* 3 *Hhds, &* 2 *Barrels of Rum,* 3 *Tierces of Melasses,* 3 *Barrels of Brown, &* 2 *Barrels of Loaf Sugar.*

15. *Unity, Wm. Hews, from St. Martin's, with* 1100 *Bushels of Salt.*

Cleared Outwards.

Dec. 9. *Emelia, John Abadham, for Madeira, with* 300 *Bushels of Wheat,* 900 *Bushels of Corn,* 440 *Heading,* 696 *lbs. of Wax, &* 67 *Bushels of Pease.*

11. *Betsey, Cornelius Calvert, for Madeira, with* 2200 *Bushels of Wheat,* 4000 *Staves,* 3000 *Feet of Plank,* 30 *Firkins of Butter, &* 10 *lbs. of Wax.*

11. *Katherine, Henry Collingwood, for Antigua, with* 20,000 *Feet of Joysts,* 10,000 *Feet of Plank,* 5000 *Feet of Boards,* 5400 *Staves and Heading,* 31,000 *Shingles,* 261½ *Bushels of Corn,* 2 *Hhds. of Tobacco, &* 50 *Wheel Barrows.*

11. *Betsey, Cornelius Oneal, for Nevis, with* 20 *Barrels of Flour,* 14 *Tierces of Bread,* 426 *Bushels of Corn,* 51 *Bushels of Pease,* 6000 *Shingles, &* 800 *Staves.*

13. *St. Paul, Tublay James, for London, with* 107 *Hhds. of Tobacco,* 1000 *Feet of Plank,* 30,000 *Staves,* 60 *Handspikes,* 7 *Tons of Wax,* 1 *Ton of Elephants Teeth, and sundry European Goods, returned.*

Entered Inwards, in *York* River, since our last.

Dec. 20. *Adventure, Horace Wood, from Bermuda,* 5 *Hhds. of Rum,* 5 *Hhds. of Melasses,* 3 *Barrels of Sugar,* 800 *Bushels of Salt, &* 400 *sawed Stones.*

26. *Mary, Richard Robinson, from Bermuda,* 3 *Hhds. of Melasses,* 2 *Hhds. of Rum,* 3 *Hhds. of Sugar, &* 980 *Bushels of Salt.*

Cleared Outwards.

Dec. 22. *Frances, Paul Loyall, for London, with* 256 *Hhds. of Tobacco,* 4 *Hhds, and* 4 *Boxes of Gingsang,* 1 *Bundle of Irish Linens returned,* 6000 *Staves, and* 20 *Tons of Pig Iron.*

26. *Tryall, Joseph Little, for Bristol, with* 600 *Barrels of Tar,* 50 *Barrels of Turpentine,* 6000 *Staves,* 1200 *Weight of Ivory, some Red Wood, & some return'd Goods.*

☞ *We wish our Customers a happy* New-Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

PURsuant to the Last Will of Mr. *William Pride*, deceas'd, on the 10th Day of *January*, at his late Dwelling House, in *Dinwiddie* County, near *Petersburg*, several valuable Houses, Hogs, Cattle, Houshold Furniture, &c. Six Months Credit will be allowed, for all Sums above Five Pounds, by giving Bond and Security, as usual to

William Eaton,
Henry Batte, } Executors.

Imported in the Anne *and* May, *into* Rappahanock, *about* 18 *Months ago,*

A BOX of Cooper's Tools, mark'd IU, and a large Jointer, mark'd *John Urie*. Whoever will contrive them to Mr. *James Graham* at *Hampton*, or Mr. *John Hood* at *Flower de Hundred*, ſhall be thankfully ſatisfied for their Trouble.

To be SOLD, *at Publick* AUCTION,

AGreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Nathaniel Portlock* late of *Norfolk*, deceaſed, for ready Money, at the *Royal Exchange*, on the third *Thurſday* in *January*, the ſaid Tavern and Lot, together with a Houſe and Lot on the Back of the ſaid Tavern. *Richard Scott*, Executor.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, at *Newcaſtle*, about the Middle of *October* laſt, two ſmall Horſes, about 13 Hands high, with bob Tails, one a bright Bay, with a Blaze in his Face, no Brand; the other a dapple Grey, much Fleabitten about the Face, and branded on the Buttock with a Croſs and o at each Corner in a Piece. Whoever brings them to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each.

4

THE Snow *John & Mary*, *Anthony Allen*, Maſter, lying in *York* River, will take in Tobacco for *London*, at 7 *l. per* Ton, with Liberty of Conſignment. Gentlemen inclinable to ſhip are deſired to ſend their Notes or Orders to Mr. *John Perrin*, in *Glouceſter*, Mr. *James Mills*, at *Hobbs's-Hole*, the Captain on Board, or the Printer, in *Williamſburg*.

THE Snow *Fanny*, Capt. *Charles Thomas*, will be ready in *Rappahannock* to take in Tobacco by the firſt of *April* at 7 *l. per* Ton, to Meſſrs. *Hoſkworth* and *Griffith*, Merchants in *London*. All Gentlemen who are inclinable to open a Correſpondence with thoſe Gentlemen, are deſir'd to ſend their Orders to the Hon. *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; in *Middleſex*, Col. *Francis Willis* in *Glouceſter*, Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, in *Spotſylvania*, or to the Captain at *Norfolk*, and they may depend on having their Orders punctually executed.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber, Executor to John Edmonds, *late of* Surry *County*,

A Great Variety of Fruit Trees, of the choiceſt and moſt valuable Kind, at his uſual Prices. Attendance will be given at the Nurſery from this Time to the End of *February*. *John Ruffin.*

To be Let, and entered on immediately,

THE Houſes and Lots lately belonging to Col. *Thomas Jones*, in *Williamſburg*, with a good Kitchen, Stable, and all convenient Out-Houſes; for further Particulars enquire of Mr. *John Hulett*, near *Williamſburg*.

To be SOLD,

A LOT, in *Newcaſtle* Town, with a good Dwelling-Houſe thereon, with three Fire Places in it, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, a Stable, Smoak-Houſe, Dairy, and a new pailed Garden; beſides another Houſe on the ſame Lot, twelve Feet ſquare, plank'd above and below, a Draw-Well bored and brick'd. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, as uſual, to the Proprietor. Enquire of the Printer.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcribers, at *Quantico*, a bright Bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with black Mane and Tail, branded on his off Buttock thus CD, and on his near Shoulder or Buttock IB, has ſeveral Sadle Spots on his Back, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and a ſmall white Spot on his Noſe, his fore Hoofs are ſplit up the Middle. Whoever will bring him to us, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward.

Peill and Steel.

N. B. It is imagined the ſaid Horſe is up *James* River.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, about a Month ago, a ſmall dark Bay Mare, branded on the off Buttock thus [illegible]; ſhe lately belong'd to Mr. *Thomas Barefoot*, and was bred near this City. Whoever brings her to the *Printing-Office*, ſhall have Five Shillings Reward, and if ſtole Half a Piſtole on Conviction of the Thief, paid by *Joſeph Johnſon.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *Hanover* County, in *September* laſt, a grey Horſe, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock O. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John White, Jun.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *Spotſylvania* County, a large Bay Gelding, with a black Mane and Tail, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, ſhod before, branded on the near Shoulder IB, and on the off Buttock S. He has been poſted, and appraiſed at Eight Pounds. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John Lewis.

TAKEN up, and poſted and appraiſed according to Law, a large Roan Horſe, branded on the near Shoulder HE, has a Sprig Tail, a hanging Mane, and a Scar on his left Buttock. The Owner may have him of the Subſcriber, near the *Great Mountains*, in *Orange* County, or of Mr. *James Barber*, in *Culpeper* County, on paying as the Law directs. *William Jackſon.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *Culpeper* County, on the 6th Inſtant, a middle-ſiz'd Bay Gelding, branded on the off Shoulder nearly thus CD, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and a ſhort Sprig Tail. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs. *William Watts*, Jun.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living near *Albemarle* Court-Houſe, a ſmall Bay Mare, branded on the Shoulder thus ⅄, and a Bay Horſe Colt, neither cut, dock'd nor branded, about two Years old: They were poſted, and appraiſed at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* The Owner may have them of me, on paying as the Law directs.

Charles Tully.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living near *Zachary*'s Mill, in *Spotſylvania* County a Black Mare, about four Feet two Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, and ſeveral Sadle Spots, and branded on the Buttock and Shoulder TI in a Piece.

Alſo a dark Bay Horſe, about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded IT in a Piece. The Owners may have them of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John Thurman.

NOTICE is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Hon. *Alexander Spotſwood* Eſq; deceas'd, That on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February* next, being Spotſylvania Court Day, will be expoſed to Sale, for ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, the Lands in *Orange* or *Culpeper* Counties, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid *Spotſwood*, in Order to diſcharge ſeveral Legacies. Attendance will be given by

13 *John Spotſwood.*

To be LET, *from the firſt Day of* January *next*,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, Store-Houſes, and Plantation, in *King & Queen* County, where Mr. *Patrick Barclay* lately lived: The Terms may be known by applying to *John Martin*, Attorney at Law in *King William* County. t. f.

Peterſburg, September 16, 1752.

STRAY'D, or ſuppos'd to be ſtolen, the Beginning of *March* laſt near *Peterſburg*, in *Cheſterfield* County, Two light-gray Mares, one large and very long-ſided, with her near hind Hoof longer and larger than the reſt; the other ſmall, with a bob Tail, the Top of one of her Ears burnt off: The Brand of both forgot. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward, paid by

t. f. *Robert Bolling.*

N. B. I will give a Piſtole Reward to any one that will diſcover the Perſon or Perſons that carried the ſaid Mares away. *R. H.*

The *VIRGINIA* ALMANACK, For the Year of our Lord, 1753,

TO be Sold at the *Printing-Office*. Price Five Shillings *per* Dozen, or Seven-pence [illegible].

STOLEN out of the [illegible] ſome Time ſince *July* laſt, a ſmall plain Gold Watch, the Maker's Name *Stephen Clark, London*, No. 1650, the Inſide Caſe very thin and beautiful, the Cock fix'd with a ſmall Semicircle Locking-bolt by three Steel Studs through the Cock. Whoever will give Intelligence of the ſaid Watch, ſo that I may have it again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, or Six Piſtoles on Conviction of the Thief, paid

t. f.

Stafford County, *March* 2, 1752.

AS I have [illegible] 30,000 Acres of extraordinary good freſh Land, in *Fairfax* and *Prince William*, which I would willingly rent out to honeſt Tenants, I have impowered Mr. *John Weſt*, jun. at the Town of *Alexandria* (or *Belhaven* in *Fairfax*, to ſhew the Lands and agree on the Terms, with ſuch Perſons as apply to him to rent the ſame, for three Lives, or 21 Years, and hereby engage myſelf, and my Heirs, to perform whatever Agreements he enters into on that Account.

t. f. *Thomas Mercer.*

At a General Court, held at the Court-houſe in Williamſburg, *the* 4*th Day of* November, 1752.

Robert Tucker, Merchant, Plaintiff,
Againſt
William Gibbs and *Edward Blake*, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant William, *being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance, according to the Rules of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff by his Council,*

It is Ordered, *That the other Defendant, who have Effects of the ſaid* William *in his Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects until the further Order or Decree of this Court; but, that he deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Plaintiff's Demand unto the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security unto the Clerk of this Court, for the Return of the ſaid Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge.*

And, It is further Ordered, *That the ſaid Defendant* William, *do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the* Virginia Gazette, *for two Months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after Divine Service, in the Churches of Elizabeth River Pariſh; and be alſo poſted up at the Door of the Court-houſe, in the City of* Williamſburg.

A Copy. Benjamin Waller, *Cl. Gen. Court.*

William Meredith, Plaintiff,
Againſt
James Matt. Delony, Lewis Delony, Elizabeth Delony, Henry Delony, and *Richard Hobday*, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant James Matt. Delony, *being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance, according to the Rules of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff, by his Council,* It is Ordered, *That the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid* James Matt. Delony, *in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the further Order or Decree of this Court; but, that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Plaintiff's Demand unto the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security unto the Clerk of this Court, for the Return of the ſaid Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge.*

And, It is further Ordered, *That the ſaid Defendant* James Matt. Delony, *do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the* Virginia Gazette, *for two Months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after* Divine Service, *in the Church of* Bruton *Pariſh; and be alſo poſted up at the Door of the Court-houſe, in the City of* Williamſburg.

A Copy. Benjamin Waller, *Cl. Gen. Court.*

John Pleaſants, Jun. Plaintiff,
Againſt
Henry Steel, Pritlow and *Ricks, Joſhua Pritlow*, and *Richard Ricks*, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Henry, *being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance, according to the Rules of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff, by his Council,*

It is Ordered, *That the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid* Defendant Henry, *in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the further Order or Decree of this Court; but, that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Plaintiff's Demand unto the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security unto the Clerk of this Court, for the Return of the ſaid Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge.*

And, It is further Ordered, *That the ſaid Defendant* Henry, *do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the* Virginia Gazette, *for two Months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after* Divine Service, *in the Churches of* Norroway *Pariſh; and be alſo poſted up at the Door of the Court-houſe in the City of* Williamſburg.

A Copy. Benjamin Waller, *Cl. Gen. Court.*

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.